

HAZEL GREEN.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Noisy World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back."

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

SEVENTH YEAR

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892.

NUMBER 44.

We Mourn the Loss of Profits.

GREAT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

SALE OF CLOTHING

We are going to make some improvements in our store room after January 1st. The contract is signed and sealed with the contractors—consequently we are compelled to sell our stock or pack it away. We prefer selling it at a sacrifice.

NOTHING RESERVED.

Every suit of Clothes, every Overcoat, every Pair of Pants marked in plain figures. We will just split them in half. This means 50 cents on the dollar. The cheapest sale of fine ready made Clothing in Kentucky.

Our business is not conducted by fakes and guessing schemes. The man that's selling watch chains on the street corner for \$1, throwing in a watch just to show his generosity, needs watching. "Bunce Stealers," "Ruzzle Dazzle," tricksters and green goods shops always promise great returns from small investments. Intelligent buyers are on to the racket, and take no stock in such humbuggery. 'Tis value they want.

100 CENTS WORTH OF GOODS

FOR 100 CENTS IN CASH

Is what we give the people. But at this sale

100 CENTS WORTH AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

Every article in our establishment is ticketed at the lowest price possible. The stamp of durability is on every garment. If you have not dealt with us, ask your neighbor, who has. We invite you to our store, feeling assured that you will be pleased with our garments and satisfied with the matchless values we offer.

L. & G. STRAUS,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
LEXINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

WORMS
WHITES CREAM VERMIFUGE
HAS LED ALL WORM REMEDIES FOR 20 YEARS
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

GRAND OPENING

AT THE

English Kitchen,

No. 12, W. Short Street, : Lexington, Ky.

Regular Meals 25 Cents. Meals to Order at All Hours. Breakfast from 5 A. M. to 9 A. M. Dinner from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Supper from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. Oysters, Lamb Fries, Fish, Chickens and Quails a specialty. Open from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CUS LUCIART, Proprietor.

J. W. CRAVEN,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.



UNDERTAKER
—AND DEALER IN—
COFFINS, CASKETS,
And Trimmings of All Kinds.

See I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and at low prices, COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, from the cheapest to the very finest. I can furnish caskets cheaper than you can buy the materials. Price of 1 coffin from \$5 up. I have a fine hearse, and will deliver coffins cheap.

FURNITURE : OF : ALL : KINDS : REPAIRED.

TOMBSTONES My arrangements are such that I can furnish Tombstones or any kind of Marble or Granite, and at the very lowest prices. Very respectfully, J. W. CRAVEN.

REVISING THE TARIFF.

Democratic Members Consider the Matter of Attacking an Evil.

There was an informal conference of a number of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington Thursday of last week, but upon a very general interchange of views nothing was done.

The majority, so far as can be learned, has not yet decided upon paragraphs of the McKinley tariff act to be first attacked. Mr. Springer had his free wool bill ready and his provisions were discussed informally. Subsequently, Mr. Springer said that as soon as an opportunity came, he would, on his own responsibility, introduce the bill in the House for reference to the Ways and Means Committee. Its provisions are the same as those contained in the bill heretofore made public through the Associated Press, except that there are some slight changes made in the paragraph relating to wool waste.

The principal discussion was upon the probable effect on the revenues of various proposed tariff measures. The fact that the revenues and expenditures of the government now, according to Democratic assertions, show an excess of the latter over the former, must be taken into careful consideration, and the majority side of the committee say, in deciding upon any scheme for the revision of the tariff, and they will seek for estimates giving the effect on the revenues of various tariff propositions. The assertion made in the Houseman resolution that the treasury is here likely to have influence upon tariff legislation.

At the informal conference of Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to day it was agreed that the several bills which had been drawn up by various members of the committee, and generally discussed and approved by the Democratic majority, should be introduced by their authors at once in the House, and referred to the committee. As a result of this agreement, and the conference with his Democratic colleagues of the committee, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, will to-morrow ask consent to introduce in the House the following:

"On and after the first day of October, 1892, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, square or sided, wood, manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, iron blocks, galls, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed; iron bath, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce logs. Provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them by any country whence imported, all articles enumerated in this act imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law."

Mr. Bryan will also introduce three other bills making the following provisions, respectively:

"That binding twine for binding grain made in whole or in part from jute, hemp, sent, manilla, sisal, or any other textile grown or derived from vegetable substances, when imported from other countries shall be exempt from all custom duties."

"That, after the end of the present fiscal year, burled wire of all kinds and iron rods for fencing shall be admitted free of duty at all ports of the United States."

"That, after October 1, 1892, all salt, fine and coarse, in bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, shall be admitted free of duty at all ports of the United States."

Notes from Auditor's Report.

The number of idiots supported by the State to June 30, 1890, was 1,353; the number in 1891, 1,385; an increase of 22 over 1890.

The amounts for support of idiots in 1890 was \$25,347.35; the amount paid in 1891 was \$21,423.45; a decrease of \$3,923.90 less in 1891 than in 1890; caused by the counties being required to pay \$20 of each allowance, although the number of idiots in 1891 was 22 in excess of 1890.

The number of pauper lunatics outside of asylums in 1891, supported by the State, is 165.

Eighty-four idiots died from July 1, 1889, to June 1, 1891.

H. B. Lyon, superintendent branch penitentiary, was paid \$2,200 from July 1 to June 30, 1891. In 1889-'90, \$2,400 was paid for superintendency of this institution.

There were only five tavern licenses issued during the year 1890-'91, upon an average of \$10 each was paid into the treasury.

One hundred and five malt liquor licenses were issued during 1890-'91 at \$50 each.

Three hundred and eighteen spirituous and vinous liquor licenses were issued during 1890-'91 at \$10 each.

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two licenses and one liquor license were issued during 1890-'91 at \$150 each.

Thirty-two licenses to sell pistols and bowie knives were issued in Kentucky in 1890-'91 at \$50 each.—Frankfort Argus.

In condemning the vanity of women, men complain of the fire they themselves kindle.

JUDICIAL REDISTRICTING.

How the Judiciary Commission Has Figured that the Problem.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Courier Journal, under date of Jan. 13, says:

The Senate Committee on Judicial Redistricting held another session this afternoon. Before proceeding to business Chairman Gatoe commented upon the importance of the undertaking with interests represented in all sections of the State directly involved, and recommended that it would be eminently proper to co-operate with the House Committee in determining upon a report. Mr. Garrison is Chairman of the House Committee, and he, with other members were consulted, and he agreed that it was best to work conjointly. What arrangements will be made to perfect this plan cannot be stated. It was concluded in a general way that the State should be divided into thirty judicial districts outside of Louisville and Jefferson county, which are to be allowed four judges. At present there are nineteen judicial districts in Kentucky, with several additional and special courts, as, for instance, the Common Pleas tribunal in Christian county.

The House Committee had already called upon the Judiciary Commission to prepare the Senate Committee's report, and secured all the information that was to be had from that source on the division of the State. The report that followed, common sense was made of the facts, and they were variously but not approvingly discussed.

This is the way the commission had figured it out:

First Judicial District, 66,175 population—Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle and Ballard.

Second, 62,550—McCracken, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon and Crittenden.

Third, 62,695—Christian, Trigg and Callaway.

Fourth, 72,119—Hopkins, Caldwell, Webster and Union.

Fifth, 72,543—Henderson, Davies and Meade.

Sixth, 77,537—Logan, Todd, Muhlenberg and Boone.

Seventh, 60,629—Ohio, Breckinridge, Hancock and Menifee.

Eighth, 65,964—Hardin, Grayson, Hart and Letcher.

Ninth, 62,733—Warren, Edmondson, Simpson and Allen.

Tenth, 67,536—Barren, Green, Adair, Metcalfe and Monroe.

Eleventh, 64,231—Marion, Washington, Taylor, Nelson and Bullitt.

Twelfth, 60,605—Spencer, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Carroll.

Thirteenth, 55,545—Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine and Anderson.

Fourteenth, 65,950—Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Casey.

Fifteenth, 62,173—Pulaski, Wayne, Russell, Clinton and Cumberland.

Sixteenth, 57,544—Laurel, Whitley, Knox and Clay.

Seventeenth, 59,261—Rockcastle, Madison, Jackson, Owsley and Ellis.

Eighteenth, 68,106—Fayette, Clark and Bourbon.

Nineteenth, 68,418—Harrison, Scott, Owen, Grant and Gallatin.

Twentieth, 66,497—Boone and Renton.

Twenty-first, 50,554—Campbell and Pendleton.

Twenty-second—Brecken, Mason, Robertson, Pendleton and Letcher.

Twenty-third—Bath, Rowan, Montgomery, Powell and Nicholas.

Twenty-fourth—Greeneup, Boyd, Carter, Lawrence and Pike.

Twenty-fifth, 41,965—Morgan, Wolfe, Lee, Magoffin and Breathitt.

Twenty-sixth, 43,405—Johnson, Martin, Floyd, Knott and Wayne.

Twenty-seventh, 37,720—Letcher, Perry, Leslie, Bell and Harlan.

Four districts, the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first are allotted to Louisville and Jefferson county.

Of all the commission men not more than two were even favorably inclined to the Commission's diagram. In passing it may be remarked that in this matter there is an infinite variety of interests, political, judicial and personal, to be served, and it is going to be the hardest matter in the world to draw the lines to suit everybody, or even a very limited per cent. of everybody, to be effected one way or another. There are men here who come to Frankfort annually for the purpose of taking a hand in the judicial redistricting. They have their objects to attain, and these objects are, in many cases, diametrically opposite. Changes are inevitable, and it will be a long time before things are finally straightened out. About the only agreement so far reached is that there are to be thirty districts outside of Jefferson county. Kenton county wants to be a district itself, and so does Campbell.

Oak Hill Stock Farm.

W. C. Rogers, of Lebanon, Ky., in ordering Cocker's Continent, adds following postscript: "It is the best thing I have ever used." This is the universal expression from Maine to California. For Cocker's, Spinks, Spinks, Windmills and Bunches it has the lead.

Mrs. Emma Lumpkins, the well known dress maker at Ezel, Ky., now has a nice line of ladies' hats, and is prepared to do any kind of work in that line.

The Gallatin Courier has suspended publication.

ESCAPED FROM MT. STERLING JAIL.

Logan Murphy, Under Sentence of Death, and Two Other Prisoners Escape.

Logan Murphy, who murdered his father, Isaac Murphy, in Magoffin county, in the Montgomery county jail for safe keeping, under sentence of death, awaiting the action of the Court of Appeals, and John Cassidy, of Menefee county, in jail for stealing, and T. E. Biggs, of the world at large, held for forgery, broke jail here Wednesday night about dark.

By means of a piece of plank which they used as a pry, and tools given them from the outside, they succeeded in displacing the top of an upright stone dividing a window of the jail near the west outer wall on the south side, making an opening sufficient to squeeze through, and by "squirreling" along some ten or twelve feet, they reached the top of the west wall. From there they climbed or jumped down in the little alley at the rear of the jail office. Murphy went down the alley eastward, but his way was obstructed by tall fences and locked gates, so he turned, and entering the rear of the National hotel, came through that building to the front and ran down Mayville street to the Phoenix stables, where he was caught by Sam Rogers and others, and taken back to jail. Cassidy and Biggs climbed the fence at the front, near the corner of the jail office, and made good their escape. Murphy was armed with a big, dangerous knife, and was without a coat when caught.

Biggs is the man who forged English Anderson's name to check. He is the son of a preacher, and his lawyers have been setting him free nearly in order to clear him. He is said to have planned the escape and directed the work. He may be crazy, but as Mt. Scott re- minded, "there is some method in his madness."

LATER.—Young Cassidy, after a sharp chase, was arrested by George and James Lee, on the Ramsey Lick pike, about four miles from the city, yesterday morning, and was brought back to jail. He told them that the prisoners had outside help to escape. One Jim Boots, a negro who had formerly worked about the jail, gave them two chisels, a punch and a large knife, and by means of the chisel they cut enough from the top of the stone to remove it. The knife found in Murphy's pocket when caught is the knife handled by Boots. He also stated that the Wigginton's and Cox and Keeton could have escaped, but refused to take advantage of an opportunity.—Sentinel-Banner, Jan. 11.

THEY WANT BETTER PAY.

Fourth-Class Postmasters in Convention at Washington.

About 70 fourth-class postmasters representing twenty States met at Washington in national convention on the 14th inst. and elected a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, S. G. Bennett, Kittanning, O.; Secretary, G. R. Garver, Strasburg, O.; Treasurer, W. A. Mussler, LaGrange, Mo., and a list of Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Siple, of Missouri, Knowles, of Illinois, and Hopkins, of Nebraska, were appointed a committee to prepare a bill embodying the views of the convention upon the subject of compensation of fourth-class postmasters. Committees were also appointed to appear before the Senate and House Committees on Post-offices and Post-roads in the interest of the bill approved by the convention.

The bill, as finally agreed upon, allows 100 per cent. yearly compensation on the first \$100 in cancellations per quarter; on the next \$100 or less per quarter, 60 per cent; on the next \$200 or less, per quarter, 50 per cent; and on all the balance over 400 per cent. The total compensation of any postmaster at any fourth class office shall not be less than \$25 per annum. The Postmaster-General is directed to allow for rent, light and fuel \$15 per year when the commissions fall below \$50, and in gradually increasing scale expenses are to be allowed the maximum of \$150. Clerk hire is provided for at the rate of from \$10 to \$30 a year.

WICK KENDALL AT WORK.

For a Government Building for Mt. Sterling.

A Washington City dispatch to the Courier Journal says: "Representative Kendall, of the Tenth Kentucky District, has several important bills for his district, which he introduced Monday. One of the bills in which he is very much interested is a bill providing for a \$200,000 public building at Mt. Sterling. 'I will have enough statistics from the leading citizens of Mt. Sterling,' said he, 'to convince the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that the government business is such as to warrant the building for Mt. Sterling.' Mr. Kendall has several bills in preparation asking for an appropriation for the Licking and Kentucky rivers, and to finish the decision now being held on Big Sandy. The dam is about two-thirds completed."

Mergoline, the only permanent cure for all forms of headache and neuralgia, relieves the pain in from 15 to 30 minutes. For sale on positive guarantee at THE HERBAL OFFICE, or sent postpaid by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.

A big jail delivery was frustrated at Lexington by the watchfulness of the jailor.

ONE GOD.

There is No War Between Ledgers and Bibles.

Counting Houses and Churches Go Together, and Business and Religion.

Dr. Talmage's text Sunday was Proverbs iii, 6: "In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths."

"A promise good enough for many kinds of life, but not for my kind of life," says some business men. "The law of supply and demand controls the business world." But I have reason to say that it is a promise to all persons in any kind of honest business.

There is no war between religion and business, between ledgers and Bibles, between churches and counting houses. On the contrary, religion accelerates business, sharpens men's wits, adds the liberality of doing good to the blood of phlegmatics, and throws more velocity into the wheels of war. It gives better balancing to the judgment, more strength to the will, more muscle to the throat, more fire to the enthusiasm, a more consecrated fire. You can not in all the round of the world show me a man whose honest business has been despoiled by religion.

The industrial classes are divided into three groups—producers, manufacturers, traders. Producers, such as farmers and miners; manufacturers, such as those who make shoes, hats, boots, wood and wax into apparel; traders, such as make a profit out of the transfer and exchange of all that which is produced and manufactured. A business man may belong to one of these three groups, and not one is independent of any other. When the prince imperial of France fell on the Zulu battlefield, because the strap fastening the stirrup to the saddle broke, he was doing to it, his comrades all escaping, but he falling under the lances of the savages, a great many people blamed the emperor for allowing her son to go riding to that battlefield, and others blamed the English government for accepting the sacrifice, and others blamed the Zulus for their barbarism. The one most to blame was the harness-maker who fashioned that strap of the stirrup out of shoddy and imperfect material, as it was found to have been afterwar. If the strap had held, the prince imperial would probably have been seen at the battle, but the strap broke. No prince independent of a harness-maker! High, low, wise, ignorant, you in one occupation, I in another, all bound together. No that business man is a business man, of sympathy with each other's work. But whatever your vocation, if you have a multiplicity of engagements, if into your time there come losses and anxieties, and perturbations as well as percentages and dividends, if you are pursued from Monday morning until Saturday night, and from January to January by inexorable obligation and duty, then you are a business man, or you are a business woman, and my subject is appropriate to your case.

We are under the impression that the mill and tug of business life are a part of our nature, and that if we do not fight it is an unequal strife where unarmed a man goes forth to contend. I shall show you that business life was intended of God for grand and glorious ends, and that if I shall be helped to say what I want to say, I shall rub some of the wrinkles of care out of your brow, and unstrap some of the burdens from your back. I shall take you into an abstraction. Though never having been in business life, I know all about business life. In my first parish at Belleville, N. J., ten miles from New York, a large number of my auditors were made up of New York merchants. Then I went to Syracuse, a place of intense commercial activity, and then I went to Philadelphia, and lived along the merchants. But the city that I shall be talking to is not better men on earth, and for more than twenty-two years I have stood in this presence, Sabbath by Sabbath, preaching to audiences, the majority of which are business men and business women. It is not an abstraction to which I speak, but a reality with which I am well acquainted.

In the first place I remark that business life is intended as a school of energy. God gives us a certain amount of raw material, out of which we are to hew our character. Our faculties are to be reset, rounded and enlarged. The school of energy that you may be in is the school of energy for Christ. If the undeveloped talent in Christian churches of to-day were brought out and thoroughly harnessed, I believe the whole world would be converted in a short time. There are so many deep

streams that are turning no mill-wheels and that are harnessed to no factory bands. Now, God demands the best lamb out of every flock. He demands the richest sheaf of every harvest. He demands the best men of every generation. A cause in which Newton and Locke and Mansfield toiled you and I can afford to be slain by the sword.

Oh, for fewer idlers in the cause of Christ, and for more Christian workers, men who shall take the same energy that from Monday morning to Saturday night they put forth for the achievement of a livelihood or the gathering of a fortune, and on Sabbath days put it forth to the advantage of Christ's Kingdom and the bringing of men to the Lord. Dr. Duff, of South Wales, saw a man who had inherited a great fortune. The man said to him: "I had to be very busy for many years of my life getting my livelihood. After awhile this fortune came to me, and there has been no necessity for me to work since. There came a time when I said to myself, 'Shall I now retire from business, or shall I go on and serve the Lord in my worldly occupation?'"

He said: "I resolved on the latter, and I have been more industrious in commercial circles than I ever was before, and since that hour I have never felt a farthing for myself. I have thought it to be a greater shame if I couldn't do as hard for the Lord as I had for myself, and all the products of my factories and my commercial establishments to the last farthing have gone for the building of Christian institutions and supporting the Church of God." Oh, if the same energy put forth for the world could be put forth for God! Oh, if the same men in these great cities who have achieved a fortune could see it their duty to do all business for Christ and the alleviation of the world's suffering.

Again, I remark, that business life is a school of patience. In your every-day life how many things to annoy and disquiet! Barrenness will rub. Commerce will sometimes fail. Your engagements will break. Your book and money drawer will sometimes quarrel. Goods ordered for a special emergency will come too late, or be damaged in the transit, or the people intending to buy will go shopping without any intention of purchase, overturning great stocks of goods, and insisting that you break the dozen. More countless bills to be drawn. More debts to pay for other people. More meanness on the part of partners in business. Annoyance after annoyance, vexation after vexation, and the result is that the process will either break you down or brighten you up. It is a school of patience. You have known men under the process to become petulant, and impatient, and angry, and pugnacious, and cross, and sour, and queer, and they lost their customers, and their name became a detestation. Other men have been brightened up under the process. They were touched by the exposure. They were like rocks, all the more valuable for being blasted. At first they had to choke down their wrath at the first thing that annoyed them, but they thought of something better they would like to make; but they conquered their impatience.

They have kind words now for sarcastic and angry people. They are patient now for unmanly customers. They are patient now with unfortunate debtors. They have Christian reflections now for sudden reverses. Where did they get their patience? By hearing a minister preach concerning it on Sabbath? Oh, no. They got it just where you will get it—by you ever get it at all—selling lists, discounting notes, and running a tight ship, and running a tight ship, pleading causes. Oh, that said the turmoil and anxiety and exasperation of every-day life you might hear the voice of God saying: "In patience possess your soul. Let patience have her perfect work." Let patience have her perfect work.

I remark again that business life is a school of useful knowledge. Merchants do not read much of the Bible, but they do read much of the ledger. They do not dive into profounds of learning, and yet nearly all through their occupations come to understand questions of finance, and politics, and geography, and jurisprudence, and ethics. Business is a severe schoolmistress. If pupils will not learn, she strikes them over the head and the heart with severe losses. You get \$3,000 into an enterprise. It is all put in. You say: "That is a dead loss." Oh, no. You are paying the schooling. That was only tuition, very large tuition—I told you it was a severe schoolmistress. But the things that you would not have learned in any other way.

Traders in grain come to know something about foreign harvests; traders in fruit come to know something about the prospect of tropical production, manufacturers of American goods come to understand the tariff and on imported articles, publishers of books must come to understand the new law of copyright, owners of ships must come to know winds and shoals and navigation, and every baker, cotton, and every other cluster of bananas also much literature for a business man. Now, my brother, what are you going to do with the intelligence that you suppose. Oh, but you in this school of information merely that you might be sharper in a trade that you might be more successful as a worldling?

Oh, no, it was that you might take that useful information and use it for Jesus Christ. Can it be that you have been dealing with foreign lands and

never had the missionary spirit, wishing the salvation of foreign peoples? Can it be that you have become acquainted with all the outrages inflicted in business life, and that you have never tried to bring to bear that gospel which is to extirpate all evil and correct all wrongs and illumine all darkness and lift up all wretchedness and save man for the life to come? Can it be that you have never tried to be that understanding all the intricacies of business, you know nothing about those things which will last after all bills of exchange and consignments and invoices and rent rolls and the like are crumpled up and been consumed in the fire of the last great day. Can it be that a man will be wise for time and a fool for eternity?

I remark, now, that the business life is a school for integrity. No man knows what he will do when he is tempted. There are thousands of men who have kept their integrity merely because they have never been tested. A man was elected treasurer of the state of Maine some years ago. He was distinguished for his honesty, usefulness and uprightness, but he could not resist the temptation of the public funds for his own private use and was hurled out of office in disgrace. Distinguished for virtue before. Distinguished for crime after. You never overate the name of men just like that. In whose honesty you had complete confidence, but placed in certain offices of temptation they were overboard. Never so many temptations to scandalism as now. Not a law on the statute book but has some lack door through which a miscreant can escape. All how many temptations to the fabric of goods; so much plundering in commercial life that if a man talk about living a life of complete commercial accuracy there are those who would say that he was out of his mind. More need of honesty now than ever before—tried honesty, complete honesty, more than in those times when business was a plain affair and woollens were made of wool and silks were silks and men were men.

How many men do you suppose there are in commercial life who could say truthfully, "In all the sales I have ever made I have never cheated the value of goods; in all the sales I have ever made I have never covered up an imperfection in the fabric of all the thousands of temptations I have ever made. I have never taken one dishonest farthing?" There are men, however, who can say it—hundreds who can say it. They are honest men. They are men who hold the first tierce of rice, or their first frisk of latter, because their honesty and integrity have been tested, tried, and come out triumphant. But they remember a time when they could have robbed a partner, or have absconded with the funds of a bank, or sprung a snap judgment, or made a false assignment, or borrowed illicitly without any effort at payment, or got a man into a sharp corner and fleeced him. But they never took one step on that pathway of hell-fire. They can say their prayers without having the clink of dishonest dollars. They can read their Bible without thinking of the time when, with a lie on their soul, in the custom house they kissed the Book. They can think of death and the judgment that comes after it without any flinching—that day when all charlatans and cheats and jockeys and frauds shall be doubly damned. It does not make their knees knock together, and it does not make their teeth chatter, to read: "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall perish, and in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."

Oh, what a school of integrity business life is! If you have ever been tempted to let your greedy cringe be your present advantage, if you have ever wakened up in some embarrassment, and said: "Now, I'll step a little aside from the right path and no one will know it, and it'll come all right again; it's only once." Oh, that only once has ruined tens of thousands of men for life! It is a tremendous school, business life, a school of integrity. A merchant in Liverpool got a five-pound bank of England note, and holding it up toward the light, he saw some intimation in it that was soiled red ink. He finally deciphered the letters, and found out that the writing had been made by a slave in Algiers, saying in substance: "Who ever gets this note, let him know that I inform my brother, John Dean, living near Carlisle, that I am a slave of the bey of Algiers." The merchant sent word, employed government officers to find out the slave, and the slave was in this bank bill. After awhile the man was rescued, who for eleven years had been a slave of the bey of Algiers. He was immediately emancipated, and he was so glad by his ship and exposure he soon after died. Oh, if some of the bank bills that come through your hands could tell all the scenes through which they have come, and the Shakespeare, mightier than King Lear or Macbeth.

As I go on in this subject I am impressed with the importance of our having more sympathy with the business men. It is not a shame that we, in our pulpits, do not often preach about their struggles, their trials and their temptations. Men who toil with the hand are not apt to be very sympathetic with those who toil with the brain. The farmers who raise the corn and the oats and the wheat sometimes

are tempted to think that grain merchants have an easy time and get their profits without giving an equivalent. Plato and Aristotle were so opposed to merchandise that they declared commerce to be the curse of the nations, and they advised that cities be built at least ten miles from the sea coast. But you and I know that there are no more industrious and high-minded men than those who move in the world of traffic. Some of them carry burdens heavier than hods of brick, and are exposed to sharper thorns than the east wind, and climb mountains higher than the Alps or Himalayas, and if they are faithful Christ will at last say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We talk about the martyrs of the Piedmont valley, and the martyrs of the Scotch highlands, and the martyrs at Oxford. There are just as certainly martyrs of Wall street and State street, martyrs of Fulton street and Broadway, martyrs of Atlantic street and Chambers street, going through hotter fires, or having their necks under sharper axes. Then it behooves us to banish all fretfulness from our lives, if this subject be true. We look back to the time when we were in school, and we remember the rod, and we remember the hard tasks, and we complained grievously; but now we see it was the best. Business life is a school, and the tasks are hard, and the chastisements sometimes are very grievous, but we do not complain. The hotter the fire the better the refining. There are men before the throne of God this day in triumph who on earth were cheated out of every thing but their coffin. They were said, they were imprisoned for debt, they were throttled by creditors with a whole pack of writs, they were sold out to the sheriff, they had no compromise with their creditors, they had to make assignments. Their dying hours were annoyed by the sharp sting of the debt-bolt by the same untimely creditor, who thought it was outrageous and impudent that a man should dare to die before he paid the last three shillings and sixpence.

I had a friend who had many misfortunes. Everything went against him. He had good business quality and was of the best of morals, but he was one of those men such as you have sometimes seen, for whom everything seems to go wrong. His life became to him a plague. When I heard he was dead I said: "Good, get rid of the sheriff's who those honest souls before the throne? When the question is asked: 'Who are they?' the angels standing on the sea of glass respond: 'These are they who came out of their business trouble and who their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb.'"

"Go to Halifax." The evil repute of Halifax implied in this adage came to it by inheritance from Halifax in Yorkshire, England. Halifax in England may be better known by a letter of Lord Leicester quoted by Motley in his "History of the United States," was that criminals should be "condemned first and inquired upon afterward," a law which in a particular, at least, resembled "Jedburg Justice." Halifax lay within the forest of Hardwick, where the law was that if a felon was taken with thirteen and a half pence worth of stolen goods he should be tried by four first burglars from four of the precinct towns, and if convicted by them he should be hanged the next day. After this proceeding had been carried out to the letter the case might be sent to a jury. Halifax is also credited with being the home of the guillotine, which the regent Earl Morton introduced into Scotland only to have his own head chopped off with it—St. Louis Republic.

A Providential Dispensation. A curious story comes from Wenghal. The towns suffers from inundations of the Yellow river, and two years ago a movement was started by the local magistrate to build a breakwater. The chief difficulty lay in the want of sufficiently large stones. Suddenly, however, to the astonishment of the community, a heavy storm of wind and rain deluged the country, and brought down an endless quantity of huge stones exactly suited to the purpose. The people naturally regarded the incident as a direct manifestation of Divine power in aid of a great public undertaking, and the governor of the district cites a fact which conclusively proves the supernatural character of the event. One of the stones, he says, which was as large as a house, was inscribed with seal characters, two of which, meaning work, and stone, respectively he was able to decipher.—London Graphic.

—We are too prone to neglect the little things of life. It is a wonder that this is true, but it is so. We plunge along for the greater gifts and let the little affairs alone to take care of themselves, and they avenged themselves on us for this continued neglect by absconding, or, most likely, by never appearing at all. This is not as it should be. Let us all add to our comfort a reward-fund by giving due attention to the little things of life.—Dixie Farmer.

—You can cheat most people some of the time; you can cheat some people most of the time; but you can't cheat all the people all the time.—Abraham Lincoln.

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HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, - - - Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
FRIDAY, - Jan. 22, 1892.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15, 1892.

War talk is again reverberating everywhere else here, and nine people out of ten, who are informed on the question, believe that war will be declared against Chili within less than thirty days. The administration was led to believe by the Chilean Minister that his government was on the eve of offering satisfactory reparation for the insult to this country, and for that reason the correspondence and the President's proclamation was not sent to Congress last week, as was the original intention. But there is to be no more temporizing, and the correspondence and proclamation is to go to Congress as soon as Judge Advocate General Fessenden, of the Navy, completes the taking of the testimony of the sailors of the Baltimore, and the talk of Congressmen leaves no doubt of the reception it will meet in Congress.

Representative Jerry Simpson made a very shrewd attempt to obtain official recognition from the Speaker for the People's party when the agreement was made that each party should be allowed two hours for debate on Mr. Hulman's resolution that the judgment of the House is against the passage of any bill aiding in any manner private enterprises, and against the appropriation of any money, aside from that necessary to keep up the work of the departments, by asking if that arrangement included two hours for the People's party as well as for the Democratic and Republican parties. The Speaker asked a diplomatic escape from the dilemma by saying that he assumed the division of time would be between those in favor of the resolution and those against it. The resolution was adopted yesterday, and puts an end to the hopes of those who had been expecting appropriations for various things. It is thought by many that the decision of the Supreme Court in the effect that a witness cannot be compelled to give testimony that will criminate him, will seriously hamper the work of the later State Commission, as it is regarded as next to impossible to prove violations of law without being able to compel the shipper and the railroad men, suspected of violating the law, to testify. As an attempt will be made to remedy this very serious defect in the later State Commission law by Congressional legislation.

Representative Foster, of Ohio, evidently remembers a statement made last summer by Secretary Foster in the effect that a large number of Customs collection districts in Great England might be abolished at a great saving to the government and without injury to the service, for he has introduced a bill for the reduction and consolidation of Customs collection districts in all parts of the country, which he says will, if enacted into a law, increase the efficiency of the service and save \$178,000 a year.

The friends of free coinage were delighted by the statement of Senator Morgan that he had made an examination of the question propounded by Senator Stewart, and agreed with that gentleman in believing that the law of 1837, authorizing the free coinage of silver, had never been repealed, and was today the law of the land.

Representatives of the labor organizations are urging Congress to support the eight-hour bill, introduced in the House by Representative McCall, of Missouri. This bill was drawn by the labor union, and it provides that employer of labor engaged in government work shall permit his employees to work more than eight hours a day.

Representative Jerry Simpson wants an investigation made of the workings of the Agricultural Department, and Secretary Hank expressed the wish that Mr. Simpson's resolution will be adopted by Congress and the investigation be most searching in its character, as he is anxious for everybody to know what his department is doing for the farmers and how it is doing it.

Senator Teller has introduced a resolution providing for an international conference with so many of the countries interested as shall accept the invitation of the United States for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement on the money question, as represented by silver. He gave notice that while the free coinage advocates favored such a conference, and hoped for good results from it, they would not cease their efforts to bring about free coinage. As this conference was recommended in the President's annual message, and has been endorsed by some of the leading Democrats in the House, it is fair to assume that Senator Teller's resolution or a similar one will be adopted. What its result will be upon the silver question in this Congress is not yet apparent.

The talk of members of the House Committee on Patents indicates that the vote of the inventor of the country has at last been heard, and that a bill making it a penal offense to willfully infringe a patent will shortly be reported to the House. It should have been done years ago.

An Explanatory Epistle.

CAMPBELL, KY., Jan. 16, 1892.

EDITOR HERALD:—By request of Mr. C. C. Williams, who accompanied me to northwest Texas last September, I write this letter. He asked me to say that your Champion correspondent was mistaken when he quoted him as having said "that Kentucky was the best State in the Union and that Wolfe was the best county in the State." He says that he never made any such statement to your correspondent or to any other person, but had frequently said that he liked northwest Texas better than any country he ever saw in the mountains. I do not suppose that Mr. Williams would have cared to have been quoted as having said that Kentucky was the best State in the Union, but to have been quoted as having said that Wolfe was the best county in the State seemed to him to be too thoroughly innocent to go to the public with out his correction. I have the old State of Kentucky, but the people of Wolfe county are nearest to my heart. But I have long since learned that Bourbon, Fayette, Clark and other bluegrass counties were far in advance of my native county, and so has Mr. Williams learned the same.

There are four or five families talking of moving to Texas. If they do there will be quite a Kentucky neighborhood, and we should all take THE HERALD. You don't know how glad I was when I received it at Eldorado, Oklahoma. I felt almost as proud as if I had met an old friend just from home, and I, for one, will take THE HERALD.

Hoping you and your paper abundant success, I am, most respectfully,

D. HOOVER.

The Mt. Sterling Journal is one of the recent ventures in journalism, and it is the nicest little sheet that has struck our section for some time. John F. Wood is the name that appears as editor, and if his paper improves with age he will soon have to enlarge. We have put the Journal on our exchange list, and wish the enterprise success.

Judge Wm. Lindsay, of Frankfort, Saturday notified President Harrison in person that he could not accept the appointment as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

W. J. Sauer and Patrick Kuhlman attempted to cross the river at Carrollton, (Ky.) Saturday night, in a ferry large, and neither has been seen since.

Ex-President Cleveland has gone to Louisiana for a week of hunting and fishing on Joseph Jefferson's plantation.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Blaine is arranging to submit the Chilean question to arbitration.

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HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, - - - Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
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From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15, 1892.

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D. HOWE.

The Mt. Sterling Journal is one of the recent ventures in journalism, and it is the newest little sheet that has struck our section for some time. John F. Wood is the man that appears as editor, and if his paper improves with age he will soon have to enlarge. We have put the Journal on our exchange list, and wish the enterprise success.

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And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

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"The Rochester."

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MR. J. L. CASE, (Hickory Grove Farm, home of Jay-Eye-See, near Mt. Sterling, Ky.) writes: "After trying every known remedy, I purchased a large bottle of your QUINN'S OINTMENT, and after using it for two years standing, from a 3 year old colic, I have been cured. I have ever used or heard of. I heartily recommend it to all horsemen."

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The only remedy that is sold on an absolute guarantee to cure all Pains and Aches, Rheumatism and Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Used internally and externally. The best Liniment in the world.

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A farm containing 95 ACRES, 8 miles from Mt. Sterling, all in grass except 8 acres; good soil, good improvements and in good neighborhood, with an excellent orchard, and convenient to good schools, churches and post-office. It is a nice home, and must be seen to be appreciated. I will divide it to suit purchasers and take a few good horses in part payment, and give liberal terms on the balance.

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are sold at this office at five cents a dozen,

and the best pen in town, at 5c apiece.

Hazel Green Herald.

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HAZEL GREEN, I I I. KY.



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CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Well, well," cried the doctor, who, by the way, was as kind and generous an old soul as ever lived, "don't get excited, Green. It is not so bad as that. Didn't I say she would get along all right, only it would take a long time to bring her through?"

"Yes, yes, but you said she must have good care and attention, and I have no way of procuring them for her. How can I get them, doctor, when I haven't a dollar in the world?"

For a little while the old physician remained silent. This state of affairs was nothing new to him, for he met with similar cases almost every day now in his practice, but he was not inured to it, and each new case appealed to his sympathy and touched his heart.

"You can get some means from your friends to tide you over this spell, can't you?" the doctor asked. "From your relatives or hers?"

"No, it is useless to think of that, doctor," John replied as he slowly and sadly shook his head. "We have no friends to call on for aid, and both my parents and hers have cut us as drift and left us to stem the tide alone. Her father is rich, but he denounced and disowned her when she and I married, and from that day to this he has not spoken to her. She is dead to him."

"But surely, Green," the old doctor urged, "in a case like this he would not maintain such unnatural and unfriendly feelings. He cannot be so hard and inhuman as to let her suffer when he has it in his power to prevent it. Why, think of it, man, that would be simply terrible. It would be heathenish. It would be worse than brutal, and surely no Christian man would be so hard as that."

"I fear it would do no good to appeal to him," John replied. "I don't know what to do, doctor, I'm sure. My poor wife must have attention, but I am not able to even so much as pay you for your attendance."

"Never mind about me, Green," the old doctor replied. "Don't worry about my pay. I'll wait until you can do what you like in my power to benefit her, and you can pay me when you are able. There won't be any trouble on that score."

John wept like a child at these words. It was the first time he had heard such for three or four long years, and he had come to believe all mankind heartless. He had felt all alone in the world and thought that not one of the millions of souls on earth, not one had a feeling of sympathy for himself and family. And now to meet with such kindness, and to hear such generous language from the lips of a stranger touched John's heart deeply. He reached out and took the doctor's hand in his, and as the big tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks he cried:



"How can I ever thank you, doctor, for such kindness? How can I ever repay you for such generous conduct?"

"Come, come, Green," said the doctor with embarrassment, "don't act so. Let's not be children. Why, why is it nothing. Come, rally up, man, and be quiet."

The old physician's tone and manner were so frank, quiet and unpretentious, that John was struck by them, and they acted on him like a soothing potion. In a little while he became calm again, and as the doctor talked on, always in a cheerful, confident tone, John's spirits revived and something of his fear and dread forsook him.

"We can't have everything in this world that we want," continued the doctor, "so we have to do the next best thing, and get along the best we can with what we have; and I guess we'll get along well enough."

So he put out the medicines for his patient, saying as he did so that he never liked to give prescriptions to the drugstore, because the medicines there were not always fresh, and the drug-gist was not always careful in com-pounding them, thus unsatisfactorily taking it upon himself to furnish his

remedies with his skill. Having completed the object of his visit, he arose to go, saying that he would call on the morrow, but when he came out of the cabin he halted by the door, and for some time stood hesitatingly on the threshold. At last he beckoned John out.

"Green," he said, "your wife's father ought to know about this sickness, and if you don't tell him I'll write to him. I can't do any harm, and it might result in some good. What do you say?"

"I don't know that there would be anything wrong in it," John replied, after thinking a moment, "and if you think it best I shan't offer any objection. But I don't think it will do any good."

"Well, perhaps it won't, but we can try. Anyway, it will give him a chance to show his heart. Just give me his address, and I'll write when I get home."

John gave the address, and that night the doctor wrote his letter to Hiram Blatchford.

CHAPTER XIV.

ANOTHER LOAN NEEDED.

John was, of course, compelled to give up the idea of going east in quest of employment. He could not think of leaving his father. He walked day after day and week after week, hoping against hope for a happy turn of affairs. The doctor had written his letter to Blatchford, but no reply came, and after a month of waiting all hope of any was abandoned.

Mary continued in a precarious condition, and all through the long days her life hung in a balance. The good old doctor was faithful in his ministrations, but the dread malaria had gained so firm a hold on its victim that it was difficult to make an impression on it. John and Louie shared the duties of nurse, and often through the soul, some nights John sat out the hours by the side of his sick wife, and in the solitude and loneliness his thoughts ran back over the events and scenes of his life. Often in her delirious hours the mind of poor Mary wandered, and in a weak, frail voice she talked of her youth, of her old home in the east and her father. Again and again she imagined herself a child and thought her mother came and bent over her and soothed her with loving words and caresses, just as she had so often when she was a child. Again she would remember her father as she knew him when a child, and in her wild fancy he would come and kiss her and fondle her as he used to do in the old, happy days. Sometimes she would dream that she was in the old house, playing about the large, airy, cozy rooms, and again at other times she romped over the smooth, soft lawn.

Then her fancy would take a turn, and through her mind would come troubling remembrances of less pleasant scenes. She would live over again all the sufferings of later years and in the agony of her soul cry out to her father for mercy.

"Oh, papa, papa," she would cry, "have mercy on me and spare me. Do not be so cold and cruel to your child. I am so lonely and so lonely, and you have taken away the touch of your hand, the pressure of your lips. Let me once more hear you speak words of tender love as you did when I was a child."

Thus the weeks dragged by and the autumn came. John's store of provisions dwindled down until the larder was almost empty. For days he and Louie had gone on short allowances in order that so much as possible might be spared to the sick woman. But now the time had come when the larder must be replenished in some way. John pondered the matter over long, and at last he hit upon a plan. He had his wagon and team and few farm implements left. He would make an effort to dispose of them. He was loath to take this step, for with the sale of his things he parted with all chance of raising a crop the coming year.

"Yet, it must be done," he mused. "They must go, if there is anyone to buy them."

So he made an effort to raise some means that way, but day after day he sought for a purchaser in vain. There was nobody to buy them, for few of the settlers were much better off than he, and many another would gladly have exchanged his possessions for provisions or the means of securing them. Finding it impossible to get a purchaser for his things at a price John began to seek out another plan, and at last hit upon one.

Seraggs still lived, and as a last resort he decided to go once more to him. Perhaps under the circumstances Seraggs would be so good as to increase the loan on the farm, or at least accommodate him with a loan on the wagon and team. There was no great hope of his doing either, but as a drowning man catches at a straw, so will a starving one catch at anything that offers a bare prospect of relief. Nobody save Seraggs seemed to have money to loan, so to Seraggs John went.

When he entered Seraggs' office John found Harry Pearson there. Pearson gave him a warm salutation, asked after the health of the family, and was greatly shocked and much saddened when John told him of Mrs. Green's sickness.

"It is too bad," he said, "and I regret it exceedingly. You have my heartfelt sympathy, Mr. Green, indeed you have. I have felt a great interest in you, and while I was away I often thought of you. I should have been out to see you, but only returned from the east three days ago, and I have been very much crowded with business since."

John thanked Pearson for his kindly interest—thanked him from the bottom of his heart for he was in that condition when the kindness of a dog, even, would have been grateful. Moreover, John looked upon Mr. Pearson as an exceedingly generous young man and was glad to have his friendship and company. So he expressed a wish that Harry would visit his family as often as he could, and in this instance I will term it an "accommodation" myself even though dearly bought. I have come to that point where I must have money from some source, even if I must let out my land to know if you couldn't possibly make a slight advance on my loan. The farm is undoubtedly perfectly good for more than double what it now on it, and you could surely let me have fifty dollars more, at least. Come, Seraggs, can't you do it under the circumstances?"

Seraggs made no reply further than to shake his head slowly in the negative. "Seraggs," said John, "it is a matter of life and death. I must have money or my wife will die, and you must let me have it. You must do, you hear? I can't get it anywhere else, and you must let me have it."

It was a long time before Seraggs spoke, and then he delivered his words slowly, and there was a tinge of sadness in his voice so foreign to him that it seemed strange to hear it. "Mr. Green," he said, "I sympathize with you, and were it in my power to aid you with a loan I'd do gladly. But it is not. You know that the money I control is eastern capital, and I have rules to govern me—rules that are not of my making, and I dare not overstep them or vary from them in the least. I have had other petitions such as yours from these sort of the plains, and in the hope of being able to accomplish something for these people, I have written to the company whose money I have, laying the true state of affairs open to them, and begging them to make more liberal terms so that these unfortunate people might have a chance to live through these close times."

At this point Seraggs happened to glance up and his eyes met those of John. Seraggs' manner was serious, and there was a tinge of sadness in his voice so foreign to him that it seemed strange to hear it. "Mr. Green," he said, "I sympathize with you, and were it in my power to aid you with a loan I'd do gladly. But it is not. You know that the money I control is eastern capital, and I have rules to govern me—rules that are not of my making, and I dare not overstep them or vary from them in the least. I have had other petitions such as yours from these sort of the plains, and in the hope of being able to accomplish something for these people, I have written to the company whose money I have, laying the true state of affairs open to them, and begging them to make more liberal terms so that these unfortunate people might have a chance to live through these close times."

Then he turned away and went on to his usual duties. John stood there for a moment, looking after him, and then he turned away and went on to his usual duties. John stood there for a moment, looking after him, and then he turned away and went on to his usual duties.

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and decide that he had undergone a change of heart or something of that sort, but still is not the case. He is Seraggs still—the same in heart and principle that he has always been. The truth about Seraggs is, he never was as bad as he seemed. Like a great many other successful business men, he knew how to look out for his own interest, and made it point to turn every dollar possible into his own pocket. In doing this he did not stop to consider the welfare of those with whom he dealt. But outside of business Seraggs had a heart, and he could, and did, sympathize with the needy. Seraggs was charitable in his way, but he never mixed charity and business.

When John Green came down from Seraggs' office after the interview just described, he found Harry Pearson awaiting him on the street, and the two men walked away together. They had not gone far when Harry remarked:

"Seraggs is a plous old chap, ain't he?"

"He seems to be a much better man than I thought," John replied.

"Yes, seems to be," said Harry. "It's not very hard for some men to make appearances, though, is it?"

"I don't know what you mean, Mr. Pearson."

"Oh, I don't mean anything, only that of course Seraggs' pretended interest in your welfare is nicely put on. The idea of Seraggs feeling an interest in anybody. That's rich, Green."

"Do you suppose he didn't mean what he said?"

"Why, so far as letting you have the money is concerned, no doubt he did. But what sort of terms would he make you?"

"I don't know," said Green. "I never asked him about that. I don't suppose, though, the terms would be very liberal, but let them be what they may I am glad to accept them. I am not in a situation now to cavil over terms. I must have money at any cost, and Seraggs is the only man from whom I can get it."

You are mistaken, Mr. Green. There is another place to get the money, and I will help you to get it. You must not take it from Seraggs, be-



cause he only wants to get you in his power. He would loan you twenty-five or thirty dollars on your chattels at exorbitant interest, and if you failed to take up your note promptly to a day he would close you out. That's his purpose and a nice little speculation he would make of it. But don't you do it. Don't put yourself in his grasp."

"I know," replied John, "that Seraggs makes it a point to drive a good bargain; but still he has been very fair with me. He hunted up a customer for my lots over at the new lot of Park, and begged me to sell out and save my money."

"Yes," said Pearson, "and what was his purpose in that? Was it to serve you, or was it a good deal of consolation for himself? Seraggs would rather some other man than you would lose when the other man's loss means fifty dollars in Seraggs' pocket. The worst of our kind of men is not exactly generous under such circumstances. Of course you can do as you please, but as a friend who has no interest in the matter except your good, I keep away from Seraggs. I can help you get the money, and if you wish it, I will."

"Where can I get it?" Green asked.

"I have a friend up town," said Harry. "who has a little money to loan, and I'll get it for you. He's not exactly in my line, I can induce him to take it. I wish I had the money for you. If I had you could have it at low interest and on all the time you wanted, but unfortunately I have no little of this world's goods, having lost heavily in Seraggs' boom over at Paradise Park."

"Were you a victim to that boom?"

"I was," went back to Seraggs' representation, and like you and all the rest I got stuck, while Seraggs got rich. Seraggs has plenty of money, but he knows how to keep it."

John's faith in Seraggs was a recent growth, and consequently it was shaky, and it is no great wonder that he inclined to Harry Pearson. Moreover, Pearson's talk and manner were earnest, and his estimate of Seraggs was reasonable, and like you and all the rest I got stuck, while Seraggs got rich. Seraggs has plenty of money, but he knows how to keep it."

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Alexandre Dumas is greatly hampered in his literary work by his wife's protracted and painful illness. On her account he stays at Marly, and is said to walk fast and aimlessly about the adjacent forests in all kinds of weather. This mental distress completely unfit him for the use of the pen.

—The name of Swinburne is almost as closely associated with the Isle of Wight as that of Tennyson. The poet himself spent much of his early life at the University. His brother and his father, Admiral Swinburne, are buried at Bonchurch, and several members of his family own property in the island.

—Gen. Peixoto, the new Brazilian president, is a soldier-like man, past the middle age, of dark or swarthy complexion, and wearing his gray hair close cut. Courteous and pleasing in manner, he is courteous and nervously polite, and has a good sympathetic voice. As a soldier he is well respected rather than brilliant.

—Prince Max, the third son of Prince George of Saxony, nephew of the king, recently passed a brilliant examination at the University of Leipzig, and received the title of *Dr. Phil.* As usual at German universities, the examination took place in the presence of various faculties, any member of which was privileged to ask the young candidate questions.

—The Browning society of Boston holds interpretation meetings, in which attempts are made to fathom the depths of the mysticism of the British poet, who is admired by the highly-cultured children of the Iliad, masculine and feminine, of various colors and all ages, whether living in the back street or at the Back Bay or elsewhere.

—One old experience in the life of Sir Edwin Arnold seems not yet to have been brought out in the course of his visit to New York. To win a wager made by a lady he would paint a thousand feet to the top of Fall San, which is said to be the highest peak in the island.

—The paper in the book that have survived two or three centuries, and are treated with care, and without the use of strong chemicals, while the ink was made of nut galls. To-day the paper for books is made, at least in part, of wood pulp, and treated with powerful acids, while the ink is a compound of various substances naturally at war with the flimsy paper upon which it is laid.

—Maj. William Dieckey, known in Aroostook county as "the duke of Fort Kent," is one of the most picturesque figures among the pioneers and politicians of Maine. He is about eighty years of age, but his eyes are as bright and active in the cause of the people of his district, whom he has often represented in the legislature. He lives in the barracks which were erected at Fort Kent by the government at the time of the Aroostook war, having purchased the property and fitted it up as a homestead.

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